

ed, that, with very few exceptions indeed, the Republican papers on the continent have declared for Mr. Madison.

These are strong and impressive facts of a domestic and party nature: facts which most seriously affect every democrat who values the integrity of the party, is conscious of the advantages of union, and has no motive but principle on object, but the public good. There are also National considerations, of no light or trifling kind, which press heavily upon this object, and cannot fail to awaken serious apprehensions. A large proportion of the republican papers which do advocate Mr. Clinton, advocate him in such a manner as, must wound his feelings and excite his disapprobation. I make this assertion on the firm confidence I have in the inflexible republican principles of a veteran of the Revolution. He can never lend his name to sanction arguments the object and tendency of which are to give efficacy to federal declamation and put to hazard the peace and prosperity of the country, by obstructing the measures of a wise and virtuous government, which are honestly intended and well calculated, to correct mischief from abroad and prevent evils at home.

The Presidential election is too intimately connected with our foreign relations, not to make the following circumstances deserving the attention of the people of the U. S.

It will not be denied, at this day, in the present state of the European and Commercial worlds, and with the mass of testimony which is before us; that foreign nations feel greatly interested in the decision of the citizens of the U. States, as to who shall be their chief magistrate: But if there be well grounded suspicion that any foreign government is attempting either directly or indirectly, to influence the election, it would, as it ought, arouse all the proud spirit of independence, the manliness of national feeling and meet the determined opposition of freemen.

It is now ascertained that the federal merchants, the Anglo-federalists and British agents in the U. S. in their private circles, make no scruple to avow that they would consider the failure of Mr. Madison's election as equivalent to a vote of censure on the principles and measures of the present administration of the general government. Any man, therefore, but Mr. Madison, no matter how pure, no matter how inflexible, no matter how determined, would, by them, be welcomed with Hosannas and his path strewn with flowers as the harbinger of a victory over democratic principles and democratic men.

One other fact of a solemn and alarming nature has within a few days come to my knowledge and that in so unquestionable a shape as to leave no loop upon which to hang a doubt of its truth. It is a volume of argument in favor of Mr. Madison. A British Officer in this country declared to the following purport, that he should "consider it a triumph if any other candidate than Madison were to be elected President!!"

If these solicitudes and this extraordinary declaration from a British Officer, be taken in connection with the late tour of the accredited agents of the British government, through the Eastern States, and the anticipations in the federal papers that Mr. Rose is shortly to return to this country, they are abundantly sufficient to excite alarm, jealousy and apprehension, and abundant motives to induce all the lovers of the real and substantial Independence of America to rally round their government and unite as one man in a determined, animated national exertion to defeat the machinations of a government whose inclination and endeavor it is, and ever has been, to humble the just pride and blast the freedom and happiness of the U. States.

With anxious and deliberate attention I have considered all the facts, which in the abstract I have now offered, and which so deeply affect the public interest, the harmony and unity of the democratic party and the national honor and independence; and I am frank to confess my decided conviction that it has become necessary for the whole democratic party cordially and faithfully, to unite in the support of James Madison as President and George Clinton as Vice President of the U. States. Such unanimity will be fatal to the aspiring hopes of the enemies of our principles at home and convince the foreign enemies of the U. S. that they have nothing to hope from democratic difference of opinion.

NEW-YORK, July 22.

We mentioned yesterday, that the brig Edward was boarded by a French privateer from Charleston. They considered the Edward a good prize, but owing to a passenger on board the Edward, who had befriended the capt. of the privateer, the Edward was suffered to proceed, and from no other cause.

Another Revolution in Spain.

By the brig Aurora, Capt. Ripley, arrived last night at Quarantine, we have received a Trinidad paper of the 25th June, containing the following important intelligence:—

TRINIDAD, June 25.

Yesterday evening arrived in this port the polacre ship L-Orient, after the short passage of 20 days from Gibraltar.

We regret that this paper was so far advanced before the public prints received by this occasion were put into our possession, that we cannot gratify our readers with an account of the important intelligence they exhibit, respecting the fate of the Spanish monarchy, now in all probability annihilated by the treachery of the Corsicans.

We therefore propose to bring it into one point of view, by publishing a gazette extraordinary, which we will lay before our readers early in the ensuing week. Let it suffice at present to say that another revolution has taken place in Spain, by which the old king, Charles IV. has again resumed the reigns of government; but by a fatality which appears to attend all the continental crowned heads, he has put himself under the tuition of Bonaparte, who keeps him, the Prince of Asturias, the Prince of Peace and several of the grandees, who accompanied the Royal visitors to Bayonne, prisoners. The grand duke of Berg, under the authority of the deluded monarch, now executes the office of lieutenant-general of Charles, in the government of his kingdom. The intelligence upon the whole is highly important and exhibits a scene of treachery on the part of the Corsicans, not equalled by any of his former iniquities in his extraordinary career; which however, it is very possible, his present attempt may bring to a crisis.

We have received, by the Aurora, arrived last night from Trinidad, the "Trinidad Current" of the 26th June, containing the Official Detail from the Madrid Gazette, of the surprising events which have recently taken place in Spain, they will fill five columns. The old king of Spain formally renounces his right to the throne in the following manner:—

"I have ceded to my ally and dear friend, the Emperor of the French, ALL MY RIGHTS TO SPAIN AND THE INDIES, having stipulated that the crown of Spain and the Indies shall continue independent and entire, such as it has been under my dominion; and likewise that our holy religion, is to be not only the established religion, but the only one professed throughout the territories of this monarchy," &c.

The Prince of Asturias and their highnesses Don Carlos & Don Antonio have also renounced their right to the throne of Spain.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Trinidad, to his friend in this city dated June 27, 1808.

"Two revolutions have taken place in Spain since the 15th of March. One produced the abdication of the old king in favor of the prince of Asturias; the other, the resignation of the Prince in favor of the father; and as they could not agree among themselves, they went into Bayonne to submit their differences to the decision of BONAPARTE, who has laid violent hands on the whole party, including the Prince of Peace, and several of the grandees and keeps them all prisoners. He has made the king, appoint MURAT Lieutenant General of the kingdom. Murat, they say, is in Madrid, with 54,000 men; but I don't believe he has more than 30,000. The province has revolted against this authority of Charles; proclaimed Ferdinand the 7th the lawful king and called all faithful Spaniards to take arms in defence of their religion and their country. The supreme council of government is at Seville; in Andalusia alone 150,000 men were in arms. It would appear that they rise en masse, & massacre all who do not wear the red cockade, which the council has ordered that every man shall wear. We are before now I suppose, in possession of CADIZ and the SPANISH NAVY, which the council have agreed to deliver up in trust to admiral PURVIS and general SPENCER whose expedition, it now appears, was sent out to favor the king's emigration to Mexico. Six French ships of the line are also in the inner harbor of Cadiz but they are completely in jeopardy. Not a man dare go on shore, and Purvis is in the rear with 14 ships. THE POPULACE OF CADIZ TORE OLD OSLAND THE GOVERNOR OR TO PIECES, from a suspicion that he was in the French interest. The French merchants are all on board the French ships, and the only means of saving their lives is to surrender to the British admiral Purvis; for if they land, they would be hunted down like wild beasts by the people."

MADRID GAZETTE, May 13, 1808.

Circular address of the Council of Castile. Most Faithful Spaniards!

You have, for twenty years together, obeyed with unexceptionable loyalty, the august monarch of Spain, ever treading in the steps of your forefathers: you have made suitable returns to his paternal love, and shared the just concern which the council expressed to his majesty respecting his abdication, on the day following that on which it took place. If we published his successors accession to the throne, it was mercy to comply with his supreme commands.—We would have long continued submissive and faithful to his majesty, if we had understood that his abdication and resignation of the crown was not accompanied with the requisite spontaneous freedom.

Ever since Charles IV. made it known that this abdication had been forced from him and that he deemed himself fully entitled to resume the crown, the board of government, the council of Castile and the whole nation, have been anxiously waiting the decision of a question of such high importance; and the council have examined with the greatest attention, the documents upon which the powerful umpire who has been appointed for that purpose, has grounded his determination. The most important of these are subjoined here; and, in the opinion formed by the council, they have the certainty that they have not deviated from that which the august party himself would have adopted, if less complicated circumstances had not possessed that concert. It is undoubtedly unfortunate that the union of the Fathers of the people has not yet taken place; but this misfortune will prove less distressing to their beneficent hearts, as the result of the late events holds out flattering hopes for the future, and the nation will shortly be enabled to proceed with steady steps in the career of her happiness and prosperity.

These hopes begin to be realized since the king has appointed to supply his place in the government of these kingdoms, a prince who without any other interest than that of Spain, already evinced by his unremitting exertions at the head of his army,

devotes himself with eagerness and the most suitable means, to whatever is conducive to her glory and felicity.

The board of government, which shares all the sentiments of the council, has viewed the crisis of the preceding events in the same light and considers the determination adopted by the wisdom of the tribunal and to which it subscribes without restriction, as the fulfilment of the irrevocable decrees of providence, which never forsakes a religious people, attached to their sovereign and to the laws by which they are governed.

The principal documents quoted, and which the council had taken into consideration at the meeting held on the 6th inst, in the presence of their excellencies marquis Cabellero don Feo Gil and Gen. alio O Farri, members of the board of government, are the following ones:—

PROTEST OF CHARLES IV.

"Dearest brother—On the 19th of last month, I put into the hands of my son a decree of abdication.—On the very same day I entered a solemn protest against the decree which had been issued in the midst of wild commotions, and forced from me by the critical circumstances of that period. Now that tranquility is restored; that my protest is in the hands of my august friend and faithful ally the Emperor of the French, king of Italy, and it is notorious, that my son could not induce his imperial and royal majesty to acknowledge him in that capacity.—I solemnly declare that the deed of abdication which I subscribed on the 19th last month, is null and void in all its parts; and therefore it is my will that you should make it known to all my subjects that their good king who loves them wishes to dedicate the remainder of his life to unremitting exertions for their happiness. I provisionally confirm in their situations the members of the present board of government and all the civil and military officers who have been appointed ever since the 19th day of March last. I intend to go and meet my august ally the emperor of the French, king of Italy; after which I will send further orders to the board.

ITHE KING.

To the supreme board of Government.

Letter of his Majesty the Emperor of France, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Asturias.

"Brother—I have received your Royal Highness's letter. The inspection of your royal father's paper, must have already convinced you of the affection I ever bore him; under the present circumstances, you will allow me to speak to your highness with frankness and candor; I entertained a hope, that upon my arrival at Madrid, I might persuade my illustrious friend to make some necessary reforms in his dominions, and in some degree to gratify the public opinion.—The prince of peace's dismissal appeared to me requisite for his happiness and that of his people. The events in the north have retarded my journey. In the mean time the occurrences at Aranjuez have taken place. I do not set up for a judge of what has happened, nor of the conduct of the prince of peace; but, what I know is, that kings should never enure their subjects to shed blood, doing themselves justice. I pray to God that your royal highness may never experience it. It would not suit the interests of Spain that a prince who has married a princess of the royal family, and who has so long governed the kingdom should be persecuted. He had no friends left; nor would your royal highness have any, if you should one day be unfortunate. The people gladly seize the opportunities of making themselves amends for the respect they shew us.—You cannot try the prince of peace; his crimes, if he were charged with any, ought to be buried in the rights of the throne. I have often expressed my wish, that the prince of peace might be dismissed:—If I have not been more urgent, it has been owing to my friendship for King Charles, from whose weak partiality I choose to turn my eyes. Oh wretched humanity! imbecility and error: such is our motto! All this, however, may be reconciled; let the Prince of Peace be banished from Spain, and I offer him an asylum in France.

With respect to the abdication of Charles IV. it has taken place at a time when my armies occupied Spain; and Europe and posterity might believe that I have sent so many troops for the sole purpose of driving my friend and ally from his throne.

As a neighbouring sovereign, I am bound to inquire into what has taken place, previous to my acknowledging this abdication. I therefore wish to converse with your royal highness upon the subject. The caution with which I have hitherto proceeded in these affairs ought to convince you of the support you will find in me, if factions, of any description, ever disturb your reign. When King Charles informed me of the events of October last, I was greatly concerned at them, and I flatter myself, that I have contributed by my suggestions, to their happy issue.—Your royal highness should dread the consequences of popular commotions; some of my scattered soldiers may be assassinated, but such excesses could only bring ruin into Spain.—Your royal highness knows all the recesses of my heart: you may see, that I am aggravated by various ideas which want to be fixed. You may be certain, that at all events I will deal with you as I have done with your father: rely upon my wish to reconcile every thing, and to find opportunities to give you proofs of my affection and high regard. And so, I pray God may keep you, brother, under his holy and worthy protection.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

NEW YORK, July 20.

PASSAMAQUODDY NEWS.

To the Editor of the Newburyport Herald.

EASTPORT, 18th June.

SIR, The long boasted liberty of the United States, having extended its fame through every civilized country on earth; its greatest and best patriots having declared it a Free and Sovereign asylum for the oppressed of mankind, it is not to be wondered that we should be thronged with foreigners of every class and description.—But how repugnant to liberty must be the wretch, who can cringe to the affluent usurper of

humanity, and wantonly sport with the lives of the poor and friendless fugitive, who after enduring all the calamities, the oppressions and scourges of tyranny; who after having suffered more than once under the excruciating lash of despotism, for the attempt to gain his freedom, can give him up wantonly to the merciless execution of tyrannical vengeance, must be one of those infernal scourges, sent on earth to show mankind, to a demonstration, the very extent of merciless inhumanity.

I have been led to make the above reflections from an occurrence in this place of late, which I shall endeavor to relate as briefly as possible, and leave the public to judge.

On Monday the 13th inst. came in this place two men in common apparel, as passengers in a boat, by the names of Patrick McGuire and Connolly Donalds; immediately after their arrival, lieutenant Swett, commanding part of a company of the United States forces stationed here by military force, took and pinioned and confined them in the rendezvous, and kept them in that situation until the Wednesday following, when they were demanded by some of his Britannic majesty's subjects as deserters from the troops quartered at St. John's N. B. Lieut. Swett, desired them to send a boat to a bye port of the island—when after disguising the prisoners, they were conducted to the boat in two of Lieut. Swett's men's great coats. The boat then proceeded to put them on board one of his Majesty's cutters, which sailed immediately for St. John's, where they have received sentence. One is to be SHOT, and the other to receive NINE HUNDRED & NINETY-NINE LASHES. As I conceive no treaty at present exists between the two countries, and no law whatever to have induced the Lieutenant to deliver up these men, I consider it an infringement of the laws of hospitality, and contrary to the constitution of the United States and hope you will give this publicity, that it may for the future deter the like inhumanity, & wanton occurrences.

Your constant reader.

HUDSON, (N. Y.) July 12.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Friday last as captain John Smith, of this city, was employed in depositing a quantity of flax in the Caverack creek, for the purpose of water rotting it, influenced by the warmth of the season, and the agreeable temperature of the water, he plunged into the stream, to enjoy the pleasure of a cold bath. Having never been, as he says, an expert swimmer, and having wholly neglected the practice for several years past, he was immediately carried by the rapidity of the current, to a deep place in the river, and there went to the bottom. Being immediately sensible of his danger, he attempted as he rose to the surface of the water, to call for assistance to a Mr. Hutchinson, a man in his employ, who was depositing the flax at a small distance below him. But as he was in a measure strangled, he failed to excite the attention of Hutchinson and again went to the bottom. As he rose the second time he found himself too much exhausted to attempt calling for help, and went down the third time. All hopes of preserving his life now vanished, and he prepared to meet his fate. Just at this critical moment, a large dog belonging to the captain, seeing his master in distress leapt into the stream and swam to the place where he last disappeared. As he rose again he was so fortunate as to lay hold of his dog. He was immediately bro't to the shore, supported as he supposed by his friend Hutchinson; but how great must have been his astonishment and gratitude when he found that he had been preserved from a watery grave not by the friendly arm of a fellow creature, but under the guidance of a merciful providence by the wonderful sagacity of his faithful dog! [Balance]

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

CHESNUT WARD.

At a meeting of the democratic citizens of Chesnut ward—

JONAS SYMONDS, was unanimously called to the chair, and

WM. DUANE, secretary.

It was Resolved, That a committee be elected to meet the committees from the other wards, on the subject of the ensuing general election—when the following citizens, having the greatest number of votes, were chosen:

J. SYMONDS, WM. DUANE, S. McMAHON, WM. Y. BIRCH, S. MEEKER.

The following resolutions were then unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that THOMAS JEFFERSON, president of the U. States, is entitled to the gratitude of his country, for his long, consistent and successful devotion to the promotion of the liberty and independence of the United States, and the maintenance of a policy corresponding in virtue and wisdom, with the principles which gave America existence as a nation.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the embargo laid by congress, was founded in wisdom, and has been justified by every day's subsequent experience; and that we will, by all legal and just means, support the government in its execution, and in such further measures of wisdom and policy as congress may hereafter adopt, to maintain the peace of the United States, if possible, and to render war effectual against foreign enemies and domestic traitors, should the constitutional authorities find such a resort necessary or inevitable.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that JAMES MADISON and GEORGE CLINTON, recommended by the meeting of the majority of the members of congress, at Washington, for president and vice president; and of SIMON SNYDER, recommended by the meeting at Lancaster, for governor, during the last winter, are the candidates of the republican party, and the only candidates who ought to be supported by the democratic party of this commonwealth.

Taking into consideration, some recent deceptions attempted to be put upon the people of this commonwealth, by a meeting of 34 persons in the county of Northumberland,

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting that the citizens put in nomination for the electoral ticket of president and vice presi-

dent, by the state convention at Lancaster last winter, should be called upon, before their election, to declare whether they will or will not support the candidates put in nomination in the usual manner; and if they should refuse to support that nomination, or refuse to make a declaration thereupon, that such persons, if any, should not be retained on the republican ticket; and that the state committee of correspondence be requested to call on them severally for that purpose.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the nomination of James Ross, as candidate for the chair of this state, is an avowal, on the part of those who support him, that they approve of all those acts of his public life, which lost him the confidence of the people of this commonwealth; and that, as the odious measures of policy in the general and state governments; which he endeavored to carry into effect, had they been successful, must have undermined the liberties of the American people; we recommend to the people of this commonwealth, as they are opposed to the destructive laws of the reign of terror, to the traitorous schemes of Aaron Burr, and his associates, and to the scheme proposed by James Ross, for taking the election of the president from the people, and placing it in the hands of a secret conclave—to come forth in their night at the election in October, and save themselves from their worst enemies.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that Simon Snyder, of Northumberland, as a man of an useful and irreproachable private life, and of an active and faithful character in public, merits the confidence and the most effective and active support of the people of this commonwealth for the office of governor.

J. SYMONDS, Chairman.

WM. DUANE, Sec'y.

MONTREAL, (L. Canada) June 20.

We understand that on Monday evening and Tuesday morning last, a fracas took place at the provincial line on Lake Champlain.—The circumstances which happened were on account of a large raft, which the American custom house officers had embargoed, and meant to prevent going to Quebec market; the citizens, however, adjacent to the place where the raft was taken from, embodied, and in defiance of the whole force which could be collected on the occasion, brought their side the line. In this transaction considerable powder and balls are said to have been expended on both sides, but no blood shed. A small cabin erected on a raft, was perforated in forty different places, by the balls of the militia from the custom house.

We learn by a gentleman from Lake Ontario, that a person there in the employ of the custom house officers, was lately shot dead, when on the watch for those attempting to run property into the province. The coroner's inquest was accidental death. A solemn omen for American custom house attendants.

LEXINGTON (Ken.) June 18.

By a gentleman immediately from St. Louis, we are informed that several of the Indian tribes up the Missouri had manifested a very decided spirit of hostility towards the United States; that some murders had been committed, and a general alarm excited among the inhabitants on the frontiers.

By a traveller who passed through this town this week from New Orleans, we are informed that the Indians are continuing their murders. A gentleman from Georgia for Natchez was lately shot through the body and robbed. A company coming up from the latter place, was attacked and plundered just ahead of the person who gave us the information, but whose party were fortunately sufficiently numerous to deter the Indians from hostilities.

Some travellers from the Eastward who lately passed through this town, and as is customary with such gentlemen, condensed to instruct the stupidity of Kentuckians in the science of politics, expressed a wish that the Embargo might continue a twelve-month longer—purposely that Tom Jefferson might lose his popularity!—We have no objection at all to stake the popularity of Mr. Jefferson, a two-hundredth hence, on the mere credit of that act;—and notwithstanding it was a Tory wish, we cordially join issue with it; may it continue.

Some excuse, indeed, might be offered for the zeal of these travellers:—their heads were intoxicated with doses from Massachusetts, from New York and Rhode Island; but as there has been time for the fumes to evaporate, we expect ere this "the Embargo is a dam'd bad measure" with them.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. Judith Nelson

HAVING taken the tenement belonging to Mr. William Price, lately occupied by Mr. McGraw, on the street leading from the capitol, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, where she will take boarders by the day, week, month or year. She has excellent servants, and assures those who may become her boarders that no exertion will be wanting to give satisfaction. Richmond 24th July 1808.

Messrs. Joseph and Jesse Dabbs.

AS each of you reside out of the state and have no agent residing in the state who is known to me, I have taken this mode to give you notice that I shall on the first Monday in October next, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon of the same day, at Charlotte courthouse, proceed to take the depositions of Thomas Read, jr. Joseph Venable, Brookes Baker, Henry Lester, Chesley Daniel and Thomas Harris Spencer, to be read as evidence on the argument of exceptions, taken to a report of commissioners in a suit in chancery depending in Charlotte court, wherein Joseph Dabbs and others are plaintiffs, and Catharine Dabbs and others, defendants, when and where you may attend if you please.

Charles Noel

June 16, 1808.